

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America***Vol VI No 061****28 March 1979****ARGENTINA**

Pastor Briefs Ambassadors on Nuclear Policy	B 1
Parties Ready Statement on Government's Policies	B 2
CNT, Committee Move To Unify Labor Movement	B 2

BOLIVIA

57 Parties Register for Elections Before Deadline	C 1
Padilla on Party Proliferation	C 1
Padilla Thanks Peru's Morales for Free Zones	C 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Metalworkers Decide To End 2-Week Strike	D 1
Figueiredo Statement	D 1
Settlement of Teachers Strike	D 1
Paper Discusses Improvement in Relations With U.S.	D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Mar]	
Energy To Be Major Topic of Schmidt Visit [O GLOBO 26 Mar]	D 3
Briefs: New PETROBRAS Head; Borax Imports	D 3

CHILE

Government Announces Purchase of Enriched Uranium	E 1
Commentary Notes Sentencing of Cubans in Letelier Case	E 1

COLOMBIA

Government Denounces Gasoline Hoarding, Speculation	F 1
Trade Union Council Declares 'State of Emergency'	F 1
[EL SIGLO 23 Mar]	
Intelligence Officials Arrest Soviet Embassy Employee	F 1
Identification of Employee	F 2
MAO Leaders Arrested for Subversive Activities	F 2
Conservative Deputy Killed by Unidentified Individuals	F 2
Brief Tremor Registered in Cali 27 March	F 2

PARAGUAY

Paper Criticizes Inter-American Press Society	H 1
[PATRIA 27 Mar]	

VENEZUELA

OPEC Requested To Improve Financial Aid Mechanisms	L 1
Government Pleased With New OPEC Prices	L 1
Herrera Commentary	L 1
Herrera Meets With COPEI National Committee	L 2

MEXICO

PEMEX Director Reports on Nation's Oil Picture	M	1
[EL HERALDO DE MEXICO 19 Mar]		
Commerce Secretary Announces Measures Against Inflation	M	2
Senator Charges CIA With Bribing Officials	M	3
Briefs: New Ambassador to Peru; Campeche Oil Production	M	3

PANAMA

U.S. Congressmen Clarify Issues With Royo, Lewis	N	1
[STAR AND HERALD 26 Mar]		
LA REPUBLICA Editorial [26 Mar]	N	2
Conservative Opposition [LA REPUBLICA 19 Mar]	N	2
Socialist Revolutionary Movement Platform Reported	N	3
FRAMPO Begins Registration in Provinces [CRITICA 22 Mar]	N	5
Car Explosion Linked With Marihuana War	N	6
International Communications Seminar Adjourns [CRITICA 26 Mar]	N	6

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Minister Comments on Alleged CIA Agent in 'Checkmate'	P	1
---	---	---

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Comments on Violence, Subversion	P	1
Lucas Says Clandestine Groups 'Committing Dark Crimes'	P	1

NICARAGUA

Government Reportedly Closes Radio Corporacion	P	1
--	---	---

CUBA

Polish Premier Jaroszewicz Visit Continues	Q	1
Opening of Talks	Q	1
Report on Talks	Q	2
Official Reception	Q	2
Visit to Citrus Project	Q	2
Further on Exchange of Awards by Castro, Jaroszewicz	Q	3
Bias Roca Presentation Speech	Q	3
Jaroszewicz Acceptance Speech	Q	5
Fidel Castro Acceptance Remarks	Q	6
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Panama	Q	7
Vatican Representative Comments on Religious Freedom	Q	7
Garcia Frias Presides Over Conservation Meeting	Q	7

GUYANA

Amazonian Cooperation Treaty Ratified	T	1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 13 Mar]		
Estimate of 1979 Imports Announced	T	1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 14 Mar]		

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Bishop Wants Meaningful Role in Strengthening CARICOM
[Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE 21 Mar]

S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Government Grants Funds to Political Parties

V 1

PERU

Lawyer Charges Peruvians Imprisoned, Tortured in Ecuador

V 1

PASTOR BRIEFS AMBASSADORS ON NUCLEAR POLICY

PY272301 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1919 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has given instructions to Argentine ambassadors in countries that have offered to cooperate in implementing Argentina's plan for nuclear self-sufficiency. This plan was announced recently and provides, among other things, for construction of four new nuclear plants that will begin operating between 1987 and 1997. The program also includes construction of a heavy water plant, and the first international call for bids for construction of the Atocha II nuclear plant has already been postponed until 3 April in response to requests from the Canadian enterprise AEC and the Italian NIRA.

Foreign Minister Pastor issued his instructions to the ambassadors at the end of meetings held yesterday and today at San Martin Palace. The meetings were also attended by Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission. The following ambassadors attended the meeting: Jorge Aja Espil, United States; Esteban Takacs, Canada; Roberto Guyer, FRG; and Enrique Quintana, Switzerland, all of whom had been especially called back for the meeting. The talks to evaluate the proposed nuclear plan were also attended by the under secretary of foreign relations, Col Carlos Cavandoli, and discussion of the issues was illustrated by films and slides.

The official information released today by the Foreign Ministry also indicated that the ambassadors reported on nuclear policies in their host countries. It was also reported that "at the end of the talks the foreign minister issued guidelines by which the ambassadors must abide in dealing with this subject."

Official information also states that "during the meetings Rear Adm Castro Madero explained the general guidelines of Argentina's nuclear policy, especially the objectives sought by the call for bids to implement the nuclear plan established by Decree No 302/79, which was recently approved by the national executive branch and whose first stage provides for construction of the third nuclear plant and a heavy water plant."

The Foreign Ministry communique indicated that the following were the main issues discussed at the meeting:

1. Reaffirmation of the Argentine Government's decision to attain nuclear self-sufficiency, which includes total control over the fuel cycle, local production of heavy water and the expertise to design and install nuclear centrals.
2. Reassertion that Argentina's nuclear program is aimed exclusively at peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.
3. The significance Argentina's nuclear policy gives to cooperation among developing countries, especially Latin American countries. Solidarity with efforts being carried out by other nations to attain independent nuclear development.
4. Evaluation of possibilities for cooperation in the nuclear field offered by the countries invited to participate in the bids in direct relation to the volume of supplies to be received and the guarantees to provide safeguards that Argentina is prepared to give.

5. Analysis of the obstacles Argentina's nuclear development is facing due to the conditions and restrictions imposed on the transfer of technology.

Finally, the communique indicated that "in the next few days the foreign minister and the ambassadors will visit the Atocha nuclear plant and the atomic centers of Constituyentes and Ezeiza. On 3 April they will attend the ceremony at which the bids will be opened." The instructions issued by Foreign Minister Pastor will also be conveyed to Argentina's ambassador in Rome, Rolando Ghisani, and the charge d'affairs in London, Carlos Gowland.

PARTIES READY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES

FY271159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 27 Mar 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (AFP)--At the urging of the Justicialists, Argentine political parties are studying a joint declaration aimed at important aspects of the military government's policies. This news was leaked here today.

It seems that the economic policy, the political and labor detainees held without trial and the dialog and activities of the parties will be the targets of the criticism which, it is believed, will be released very soon.

Through its vice president, Felipe Bittel, the Justicialist Party is undertaking internal harmonization of ideas in order to strengthen its current position, it was reported. During a meeting attended by important Peronists, Bittel remarked that the government has used every type of argument, both internally and abroad, to justify suppression of the citizens' rights.

He also demanded the adoption of measures which once and for all will put an end to the situations that affect national dignity and the most elementary principles of justice. He categorically asserted that the existence of political prisoners, persons detained without cause or trial, alone demonstrates that any call for a reuniting of the Argentines is a sham.

It must be recalled that Gen Jorge Videla's government plans to make a proposal regarding the future of Argentine politics, something which will take place in the latter part of 1979.

CNT, COMMITTEE MOVE TO UNIFY LABOR MOVEMENT

FY270237 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 26 Mar 79 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (NA)--In the first official meeting held by their groups to mend the division in the labor movement that occurred in March 1976, leaders of the Committee of 25 and the National Labor Commission (CNT) agreed today "to establish norms and procedures for implementation of a common program of demands regarding salaries, the professional association law, normalization of union activities and freedom of arrested leaders. The conclusions reached at the 3-hour meeting were published in a joint communique.

Postponement of Plenum

FY270039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2328 GMT 27 Mar 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (NA)--The CNT decided today to postpone the national plenary meeting of unions it had called for 31 March. The CNT leadership will meet again with leaders of the Committee of 25 next Tuesday.

57 PARTIES REGISTER FOR ELECTIONS BEFORE DEADLINE

PY271359 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Text] As of 1800 on Monday, 57 political parties and civic organizations were registered with the National Electoral Court for participation in the July elections. According to court statistics, this figure means that the number of organizations registered for the 9 July elections last year increased by four. Political observers say the number is far too high; instead of reducing the number, as the public expected in view of last year's political dispersion, the number has increased.

The deadline for registering by political parties is now past and a new deadline, 20 April, has been set for the forming of political fronts and alliances.

Padilla on Party Proliferation

PY271802 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] The president of the military government junta has shown concern over the proliferation of political parties that will participate in the 1 July elections. There are more parties than last year, General Padilla Arancibia said. He also confirmed for the upteenth time that elections will be held just as planned by the government.

He further said that Gen Hugo Banzer's statements on fraud in the July elections are the result of the former president's own experiences as ruler.

PADILLA THANKS PERU'S MORALES FOR FREE ZONES

PY271443 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The president of the military government junta, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, has expressed thanks from the Bolivian people and government to Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez. The president's message expresses the gratitude of the Bolivian Government and people for the (?fraternal) decision of the Peruvian armed forces revolutionary government to establish free zones in Matarani and Ilo.

The message says: I have the deep pleasure of referring to the significant message from Your Excellency in which you expressed the solidarity of the Peruvian Government and people with the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of our hero Eduardo Avaroa. It continues: I wish to express my thanks to Your Excellency and the Peruvian people for this fraternal act and for the decision of the revolutionary government to establish free zones in the ports of Matarani and Ilo. The Bolivian Government and people feel deep satisfaction over the fact that the links of friendship between our peoples and governments are having results in the form of facts which truly encourage the strengthening of economic and trade relations between our two nations.

The text of the message sent by President David Padilla Arancibia to his counterpart Francisco Morales Bermudez concludes with a personal greeting from the Bolivian president. As the public knows, the Peruvian revolutionary government has decided to establish free zones for Bolivia in the ports of Matarani and Ilo, thus facilitating trade to and from this country.

SAO PAULO METALWORKERS DECIDE TO END 2-WEEK STRIKE

PY272106 Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 27 Mar (AFP)--The General Assembly of the Sao Paulo Metalworkers decided today to end its 15-day strike tomorrow that has completely paralyzed the Brazilian auto industry.

Figueiredo Statement

PY280001 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Said Farhat, special minister for social communications, made the following statement to the press late this afternoon.

On learning that the steelworkers strike in the ABC region of Sao Paulo has ended, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo asked me to express his satisfaction over the outcome of this situation. The president said: As I stated time and again during my campaign, everything can be solved through dialog. Both businessmen and workers have shown moderation and awareness of their mutual problems. The government acted in this case with the necessary prudence by enforcing and applying the laws of the country with adequate determination. For me, the president concluded, the end of the strike indicates that the workers understand my attitude of extending my hand in conciliation. While many expressed doubts about accepting my hand, I am particularly happy that the workers have decided to shake hands with me.

Settlement of Teachers Strike

PY271206 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Saying that "the strike ended but the struggle continues," Prof Godofredo da Silva Pinto summarized the result of a general assembly held by 4,000 teachers at which they decided to suspend their strike and return to classes today, after deciding that the state has met their main demands. However, they will carry on their mobilization to oversee compliance with the promised measures.

Teachers of the state and municipalities of Rio de Janeiro had base salaries increased by between 300 percent and 400 percent. It was decided today that each teacher ought to explain to his students the reasons for the strike and the victory won. Prof Luciano Carneiro, director of the State Society of Teachers said, "Our action was a lesson in democracy for the students."

PAPER DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY272121 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Mar 79 p 5 PY

[By Laura Fonseca]

[Excerpts] A clear improvement in U.S.-Brazilian relations and initial personal understanding between Mondale and Figueiredo, which can be extended to a personal understanding with Carter whenever the Brazilian president visits Washington, can be pointed out as the most important results of the U.S. vice president's visit to Brasilia. The initiative in announcing acceptance of Azeredo da Silveira as ambassador in Washington just a few hours after Mondale's departure yesterday demonstrates Itamaraty's satisfaction with Mondale's visit and with the cordial tone of his contacts with Brazilian Government officials.

This acceptance had been granted a few days before but Itamaraty preferred to wait for the results of Mondale's visit to make the formal announcement.

Even before Mondale's arrival, Itamaraty knew that obtaining Figueiredo's promise to visit Washington was the main objective of the U.S. vice president's visit. The emphasis Mondale gave to the invitation confirmed the special interest of the U.S. Government in such a visit.

The talks Mondale held with President Figueiredo, Vice President Aureliano Chaves and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro on various subjects, including human rights and nuclear energy--subjects which caused disagreements during the first year of Carter's administration--demonstrated clearly the new climate prevailing in relations between the two countries. Instead of the aggressiveness of both parties in the past, the talks were more mature this time. Disagreements remain, but both countries admit that they are normal, given the complex and varied relations between the two countries.

Another fact emphasized during Mondale's visit was the U.S. endorsement of Figueiredo's promise to transform the country into "a full democracy in which the human rights of every citizen will be fully guaranteed." Carter believes that in some way his policy of respect for human rights in countries around the world had a positive influence in the democratization efforts undertaken by the Brazilian regime.

Human rights are no longer an obstacle in relations between the United States and Brazil, but there is still disagreement on nuclear policy. In his press interview, Mondale himself emphasized that U.S. policy on this question has not changed and still opposes the transfer of sensitive technology such as uranium enrichment and reprocessing, which represent a nuclear proliferation threat in the current state of technology.

With the accommodation of disagreements between the two countries and the creation of a cordial and friendly climate between the Figueiredo government and the Carter administration, the way is now open for greater cooperation. Mondale himself announced the first consequence to be expected in this new phase of relations. Brazil expressed its desire to exchange technology in agriculture and energy, and the United States will soon send Carter's scientific adviser, Frank Press, heading a delegation of experts to establish contact with Brazilian technicians and scientists. Both countries also expressed their desire to intensify high-level consultations under the memorandum of understanding signed in 1976 when Kissinger visited Brazil, as well as to reactivate the work subgroups created by the memorandum.

Mondale emphatically denied that the timing of his visit had anything to do with the visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Itamaraty, however, makes no secret of its satisfaction at seeing Brazil being approached by the United States and the FRG.

At any rate, whether connected or not to the FRG's presence in the Brazilian economy, Mondale's visit represented an important event for U.S.-Brazilian relations, which were not necessarily at their best even after Carter's visit a year ago. The new cordial climate now created will open the way for political, economic and technological cooperation, both at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

There is still some caution on Brazil's part, but the decision to leave resentments behind had already been made by the Figueiredo government. A new chapter will now begin, and the presence of Azeredo da Silveira in Washington is insurance that Brazil's political independence will be maintained in defense of strictly national interests. Mondale himself declared that the quality of U.S.-Latin American relations has changed "with the elimination of outmoded ideas such as automatic alignment."

ENERGY TO BE MAJOR TOPIC OF SCHMIDT VISIT

FY271756 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Mar 79 p 6 FY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Brazilian-German association in the field of recoverable energy will be one of the subjects to be discussed by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Brazilian officials.

Diplomatic sources have stated that development of research on solar energy might also be one of the subjects to be discussed by Schmidt, although perfunctorily.

Specifically, solar energy might still be a subject of discussion between Brazilian officials and a top FRG delegation to visit Brazil later this year. According to diplomatic sources, a delegation of German technicians is expected to arrive in the next few months, although no date has been established, awaiting the outcome of the talks to be held by Schmidt.

Brazil and Germany are carrying out studies for installation of a solar village somewhere in Brazil, where the installation of hydroelectric lines is difficult. That village will be capable of refrigerating fish and vegetables, in addition to supplying electricity to houses to be occupied by Brazilian farmers and fishermen. The experience aims at testing the possibility of using solar energy on a large scale.

Schmidt will not sign any new treaty or agreement with Brazil. Gerhardt Kutzner, spokesman of the German Embassy, has stated that "obviously the nuclear agreement will be discussed, but his presence here will have other, more embracing, objectives for Brazilian-German relations."

In Itamaraty many diplomats agree with that theory and emphasize that bilateral problems will not be the main subjects of discussion because with the changes within the new government, the newly appointed officials are in the process of learning about the problems within their posts.

Schmidt will arrive in Brasilia on 3 April and will hold his first meeting with General Figueiredo. In the evening he will be given a reception at Itamaraty. On Wednesday he will meet twice with Figueiredo. Between the two meetings he will hold an interview with ARENA and MDB politicians in Congress. On the same day he will hold a press conference and a reception. On Thursday he will visit Sao Paulo, where he will have lunch with FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] leaders, and Friday he will go to Rio de Janeiro to meet with Paulo Nogueira Batista, chairman of NUCLEBRAS. On his last day in Brazil, Schmidt will visit Salvador and Recife to examine cooperation projects developed by the two countries.

BRIEFS

NEW PETROBRAS HEAD--Rio de Janeiro--In a ceremony held here today, former Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki was sworn in as chairman of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation, replacing Gen Arakem de Oliveira. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 79 FY]

BORAX IMPORTS--Brasilia, 26 Mar (AFP)--The Turkish ambassador has reported that Brazil will import borax from Turkey for \$1.5 billion, at \$140 per ton, three times less than the borax imported from Argentina. Brazil also plans to buy cotton from Turkey since Brazilian production has been largely damaged by floods. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 26 Mar 79 FY]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PURCHASE OF ENRICHED URANIUM

PY271311 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Col (Romuldo Pizarro), chairman of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, has disclosed the recent purchase of enriched uranium by the La Reina and Lo Aguirre nuclear plants.

Colonel (Pizarro) held a meeting yesterday with government junta member Fernando Matthei. (Pizarro) is departing Tuesday for Vienna, where he will (?sign) [words indistinct] agreements on uranium control with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

He said Chile must submit to the controls of the agency on peaceful use of uranium. Agency representatives make periodic visits to control uranium use.

During his meeting with General Matthei, Colonel (Pizarro) thanked the air force commander for his appointment as head of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission. Colonel (Pizarro) replaces Gen Jaime Estrada, the present housing minister.

COMMENTARY NOTES SENTENCING OF CUBANS IN LETELIER CASE

PY271424 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Mar 79 PY

[From Rafael Kistainer commentary; (Carlos Prieto) substituting for Kistainer]

[Summary] "Another stage in the so-called Letelier case has closed with the sentencing of two Cubans to life imprisonment and another one to an 8-year prison term. Letelier and his secretary died in Washington in 1976 as a result of a terrorist attack. International Marxist propaganda tried to involve the Chilean Government in the attack, and at the time it even directly charged General Pinochet with ordering it. The Marxist propaganda machine continued with its aspiration of taking political advantage of this attack in order to denigrate Chile's international image and thus justify an armed conflict against the Chilean Government. The Marxists have never forgiven President Pinochet for having led the 11 September liberation movement, and they take advantage of every occasion to isolate Chile from the international community."

After offering to cooperate with the U.S. courts, the Chilean Government took the specific steps requested in this regard to deliver the only person who placed the bomb and perpetrated the attack. His name is Michael Townley. Townley's testimony was the main evidence that influenced the jury to declare the two Cubans guilty. The judge sentenced them to life, but the other Cuban was sentenced for perjury.

"Meanwhile, the U.S. Government has requested the extradition of three Chilean army officers whom Townley charges as instigators of the attack that killed Letelier and his secretary. This extradition request is now in the hands of the highest Chilean court--the Supreme Court--which must now decide whether to accept or reject the U.S. court's request. The Supreme Court in Chile, like the entire judicial branch, is well known for its independence, and its decisions are properly executed by the executive branch. It is in this manner, through the U.S. and Chilean courts, that the investigation on the so-called Letelier case is concluding." All details on the case which have been disclosed up to now confirm the position of the Chilean Government--this is a judicial case in which Chilean political authorities have no responsibility whatever.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES GASOLINE HOARDING, SPECULATION

PA280429 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government today denounced the hoarding of gasoline and gasoline price speculation and warned that it would adopt strict measures to fight both of these phenomena.

Mines Minister Alberto Vasquez stressed this afternoon that the gasoline shortage stems from the fact that last week gasoline was hoarded in the capital, a city to which an additional 13,000 to 15,000 barrels are being supplied above normal consumption rates. He added that in spite of this, gasoline stations are dry, commenting that in his opinion it is a case of hoarding combined with speculation.

The minister rejected the charges made by (?Sindipetroleo) that the shortage of fuel in Bogota is the result of existing differences between the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [words indistinct] and said that such a charge is totally groundless. We are still studying and discussing the list of demands with the (UTSO) gentlemen. There are no technical problems in the refinery's activities or the movement through the oil pipelines.

According to the minister, official circles are satisfied with the Colombian people's behavior during the first day of gasoline (?rationing) but he announced that special measures will be adopted to ban the carrying of gasoline containers on the roads because this represents a risk for both those carrying the containers and those using the roads.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL DECLARES 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

PA271213 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Mar 79 p 1 PA

[Text] Yesterday, the National Trade Union Council violently attacked the government, the institutions and the security statute. In a harsh communique it declared the entire union movement, comprised of four labor unions, to be in a state of emergency. We will limit ourselves to publishing the text of the agreements reached without including the details of the attacks.

1. To declare the entire union movement, which is included in the four labor unions, in a state of emergency and alert.
2. To ask regional union councils, unions and popular organizations in general to carry out mass actions to protest the rising cost of living and repression and to demand wage increases, public freedoms and price freezes on staples and basic services.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS ARREST EMBASSY EMPLOYEE

PA270346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Mar (EFE)--A Soviet Embassy official was allegedly detained today by Colombian intelligence officials and his home was searched, Radio Media announced tonight.

According to the Caracol Radio Network, the Soviet ambassador in Bogota visited Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas for 90 minutes this afternoon. At the end of the meeting, the ambassador told newsmen that they had discussed only matters related to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's forthcoming visit to Moscow. Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas also said that he had no knowledge of the matter, and the embassy made a similar statement.

VI. 28 Mar 79

F 2

COLOMBIA

However, Caracol Network claimed to have confirmed the report and said that the Soviet official, whose name it did not reveal, was captured by the Military Intelligence Service and taken to a military installation where he made a declaration. The radio news report added that it was necessary to obtain an interpreter for the declaration and that the Soviet official was released when it was ascertained that he had diplomatic standing.

Identification of Employee

PA280332 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Soviet Embassy official arrested last week by the Military Intelligence Service has been identified as a typography expert in the service of the Soviet Embassy in Bogota.

An official spokesman told this newscast that the Soviet Embassy employee had been investigated in connection with his possible participation in the activities of an urban network of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which the army recently dismantled in Bogota. The same source explained, nonetheless, that the arrested employee does not have the rank of diplomat.

MAO LEADERS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PA271858 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Three of the top leaders of the subversive Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO], Armando Lopez Suarez, Manuel Bautista Gonzalez and Hector Julio Sierra, have been arrested in the company of Juan Manuel Gonzalez Puentes. The three were placed under the custody of the Military Institutes Brigade and charged with attacking the parking lot of the district urban service and destroying three vehicles.

Late last year, MAO assumed responsibility for the death of political leader and former Agriculture Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. Police found a stick of dynamite and five fuses in the prisoners' possession.

CONSERVATIVE DEPUTY KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS

PA271900 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Cucuta, Colombia, 27 Mar (EFE)--Police in Santander Province have reported that a Conservative Party deputy from Abrego, Julio Arevalo Ortiz, was killed today on a downtown avenue. Five of his relatives were wounded in the shootout. The individuals who carried out the attack in which Arevalo Ortiz was killed have not been identified. Municipal authorities have imposed a curfew and the dry law in order to prevent demonstrations scheduled to protest the killing of the Conservative Party deputy.

BRIEF TREMOR REGISTERED IN CALI 27 MARCH

PA271342 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Cali--A tremor lasting 30 seconds was registered early this morning in this city, according to a report from the fire department headquarters here. The report said the epicenter had not yet been located and no emergency calls have been received in any of the local fire stations as result of the seismic movement.

PAPER CRITICIZES INTER-AMERICAN PRESS SOCIETY

PY272103 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 27 Mar 79 p 4 PY

[International Commentary by Sapysol]

[Excerpts] The SIP [Inter-American Press Society] has once again come up with a pronouncement condemning governments of the continent for "raising obstacles to freedom of information." The Inter-American Press Society is composed mostly of conspicuous representatives of the "big" press, with some seats reserved for the commercially less powerful press. Together they form the permanent "quorum."

The SIP has made a new survey of the press situation and, particularly and individually, of some professionals who are deprived of freedom to work. In a continent shaken by subversion and disorder, with a large number of communist newspapers and publications encouraging violence and with large international press agencies of all shades trying to impose their huge economic interests, the SIP hurriedly made its pronouncement without analyzing the real circumstances that prompted the prohibition of publication of some papers or the punishment of some journalists.

We want to make it clear that, as always, we defend freedom of the press, not its abuse. We have always defended freedom of the press within the logical limitations of respect for the state and its institutions. That is to say, we do not consider "freedom of the press" to be a distorted and ill-intended formula whereby the monopolies and big press enterprises, in a well-planned manner, try to shape the less-informed public opinion according to the constant changes in their interests with pat answers of those who impose a permanent bondage.

We cannot disregard the truth of some of the charges made by the SIP. Injustice among men dates from the beginning of history, and many times the influence of ambitions and selfishness can have deplorable results. But unfortunately, in its condemnations the SIP does not take into account the times we are going through or the natural rights of states to defend themselves.

But the SIP must exist as a defender of a system which has made possible its very existence. This is the reason for its "leading" the defense of freedom of the press from a clear and uncompromising position. The SIP does not condemn communism and does not side with the less-favored sectors, but defends the interests of its "friends." The SIP resorts only to words, and we do not know of any instance in which it gave material assistance to a needy newspaperman, unless it did so covertly to some of its proteges.

Who are the members of the SIP? Exclusively newspaper owners, who are not necessarily journalists. They are merchants of information who can make deals involving newsprint and the subsidies granted by the government, which the SIP attacks.

We do not argue that there are not some journalists who are experiencing a bad situation, just as there are whole nations facing constant attacks by believers in ideas contrary to their way of life and traditions. Furthermore, the true journalist who defends an idea knows very well that he must face consequences as a man. The SIP is therefore an anachronistic and lopsided organization. And if out of curiosity the SIP wants to know about freedom of information in Paraguay, it should send a delegation of its well-fed members, well paid in dollars, to study on the spot the status of local newspapers, including the one which voices the thinking of the insignificant opposition minority.

OPEC REQUESTED TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL AID MECHANISMS

PA261857 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Venezuela has asked OPEC to improve its financial mechanisms in order to aid underdeveloped nations and nations with balance of payments deficits.

The appeal was made by Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, our country's minister of energy and mines. The Venezuelan minister told his colleagues:

The developing nations are currently enduring the effects of world inflation. In face of this, the member nations have made great efforts by granting these nations financial aid to largely overcome their present deficits.

Following this, Minister Calderon Berti proposed a plan to improve OPEC's financial aid mechanisms.

The Venezuelan representative outlined the new government's oil policy, in both English and Arabic.

GOVERNMENT PLEASED WITH NEW OPEC PRICES

PA272240 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said in Geneva that the Venezuelan Government is very happy and pleased with the oil price increases decreed by OPEC. The minister said: We believe that the increase is good for the organization. He also announced that Venezuela will maintain the [words indistinct] of \$1.20. As a result of this, our country's light petroleum is in the \$16.70 per barrel range.

Herrera Commentary

PA280220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Mar (AFP)--The financing of petroleum supplies for poor Third World countries will receive special attention during the next regular OPEC assembly, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today. The chief of state said that this had been approved at Venezuela's request during the special OPEC conference which adjourned in Geneva today. The next regular OPEC meeting will be held in Geneva next June.

Herrera said that the decision adopted today, that of transferring to April 1 the price increase scheduled for October, was the compromise proposal defended by Venezuela at the special ministers' meeting. Some members wanted to keep the system for increases approved in Abu Dhabi last December, while others tried to impose a more immediate increase, Herrera Campins said.

The Abu Dhabi system established progressive quarterly increases until a \$14.54 price was reached for a barrel of light Arabian reference crude on October 1.

Herrera said that he had spoken today with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, who represented this country at the OPEC meeting. The minister said that besides approving a price increase, OPEC agreed to guarantee supplies to their customers through direct sales as well as through transnational companies. This measure was adopted in order to reduce speculation.

He added that the OPEC members were left free to apply the so-called market premiums, such as the \$1.20 which Venezuela applies to its customers in the Western Hemisphere because of the savings in transportation.

Venezuela is now producing 2.4 million barrels a day, of which it sells 2.2 million abroad. This places the country in fifth place in world production and in third place as an exporter.

HERRERA MEETS WITH COPEI NATIONAL COMMITTEE

PA272313 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Ernesto Vega report]

[Text] Party-government relations constituted the most important topic discussed today at the first meeting between President Luis Herrera Campins and the members of the Social Christian Party's [COPEI] National Committee. The meeting was held at the presidential La Casona residence.

The following is a report for this station by COPEI Secretary General Dr Pedro Pablo Aguilar, who said that relations between the government and COPEI must be harmonious.

[Begin Aguilar recording] At this first meeting between COPEI's National Committee and the chief of state, we defined several mechanisms through which we will try to make relations between the government and COPEI harmonious, coherent and advantageous not only for the government and the party, but for the country as well.

COPEI intends to become an instrument of communication vis-a-vis the government. It intends to serve as a connection and as an instrument for dialog and contact in order to keep the government permanently informed of the citizens' opinions, feelings and aspirations. Also, in order to receive from the government those opinions and views on subjects which the citizens want to know about, [words indistinct] through the party's mechanisms.

[Question] What else did you discuss?

[Answer] We also evaluated today the country's general situation, its political and financial situation [words indistinct] and the Venezuelan people's major concern, that of their personal security [words indistinct]. [end recording]

PEMEX DIRECTOR REPORTS ON NATION'S OIL PICTURE

PA271643 Mexico City EL HERALDO DE MEXICO in Spanish 19 Mar 79 pp 1, 10-A PA

[Report on statement by Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of Mexican Petroleum, on 18 March at Cadereyta Refinery on 41st anniversary of oil nationalization]

[Text] Cadereyta, Mexico, (via Telex)--Petroleum, along with its derivatives and its financial, social and political consequences, has helped to change the course of the economy, putting it well on its way toward recovery. It has placed Mexico in a privileged position in world attention, a position based on a sustained, autonomous and independent growth. In 1979, it will generate income of 162 billion pesos. In view of this, hydrocarbons should bring us to a new phase of development.

We have the means to make all this possible, but expansion of our main industry will be realized only if we all manage to recondition and reinforce the country's productive base by creating and expanding other industries, strengthening the livestock sector, increasing revenue from nonpetroleum exports and equitably redistributing the benefits of progress.

These statements were made yesterday by Jorge Diaz Serrano during a report on his activities presented to President Jose Lopez-Portillo, members of the Cabinet, 12 governors, federal and state officials, workers and union leaders who gathered here to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the nationalization of the oil industry at the refinery that was inaugurated by the chief executive himself.

Diaz Serrano said that today, as in the past, the country and its people identify with oil. He said that it represents the sovereign decision of Lazaro Cardenas and of Lopez-Portillo to maintain our destiny as a nation. The good manner in which the industry has been handled has been a determining factor in accelerating economic activity, has sustained savings for the public sector and has enhanced the state's negotiating capacity.

"An overall delicate balance of national industrial priorities and their effects is needed to pursue this process. It has been and will continue to be necessary to couple the pertinent human and technical efforts," the PEMEX director added during his report in the refinery's auditorium.

After detailing the advances made in 1978, Diaz Serrano said that "Mexico's oil officials realize the times we are going through and the great and profound changes that the discovery and appropriate use of the oil revenue means for our country's future."

The official noted that crude and liquid [gas] production stands out in this year's program. It will grow from 1.5 million [no unit given] obtained in early 1979, to 1.8 million in December. By the end of 1980, therefore, it will be 2.4 times more than in 1976.

The year's gas production will average 3.318 billion cubic feet per day. It is expected to reach an average of 924,000 barrels per day at the refineries to supply the national demand for major products and export surplus liquified gas and fuel oil.

Some 7.4 million tons of petrochemicals will be manufactured annually. About 409 wells will be drilled, 359 of which will be on land and 50 offshore, with a budget of more than 220 billion pesos. Of that, 67 billion pesos will be for operating costs, 48 billion for taxes, 73 billion for investments and a little over 32 billion pesos toward servicing the debt.

Income will include more than 162 billion pesos of PEMEX funds, 38 billion from financing and 20 billion from revolving credits. The total [of its funds] will come from 69 billion pesos from domestic sales, 88 billion pesos from foreign sales. [figures as published]

Further on, Diaz Serrano mentioned the company's financial status, noting that in 1978 alone domestic sales totaled 58 billion pesos while exports increased by more than 78 percent, or 42 billion pesos. Therefore, PEMEX has a positive trade balance of 35 billion pesos. In 1978, it collected 113 billion pesos, 44 percent more than in 1977, while spending totaled 56 billion pesos.

He mentioned in conclusion that proven reserves as of 31 December 1978 totaled 40,194 billion barrels, probable reserves totaled (?44,162 billion) and potential reserves totaled 200 billion barrels.

The foregoing report also means that Mexico went from 24th place in production in 1976 to 6th in 1978. He added that production of condensed crude and liquids totaled 485 million barrels in 1978, for a daily average of 1.33 million barrels. In December, it totaled 1,505 million barrels a day. Among other things, Diaz Serrano mentioned the new Cadereyta refinery, the national gas system network, labor-management relations and other company activities related to prospecting for and exploiting hydrocarbons.

COMMERCE SECRETARY ANNOUNCES STEPS AGAINST INFLATION

PA271433 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez has announced in the city of Morelia, Michoacan, that corrective steps will be taken to distribute products and to overcome the (?scourge) of inflation. In Morelia, Michoacan, Claudio (Marban) [words indistinct].

[Begin (Marban) recording] Implementation of a national plan for commercial development was announced today by Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez. He explained that the plan is aimed at efficient and abundant marketing of basic commodities for the popular classes and at strengthening foreign trade. As is common knowledge, he noted, the application of corrective measures must be received with solidarity in order to overcome the (?scourge) of inflation, a phenomenon that affects behavior patterns and creates uncertainty. He explained that success in oil production is tied to the basic decision of giving the majority of our people access to the factors inherent to a life of dignity. He reiterated that Mexico is a nation with oil and will never be an oil country. [as heard]

The secretary of commerce spoke during the (?61st) annual assembly of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce. At the opening of the assembly, (Guillermo de Samavona), a business leader, denied that his sector is causing the price hikes and blamed inflation on other segments of the economy, reiterating his criticism of [words indistinct].

In face of the statement by the business sector, the secretary of commerce affirmed that although it is more difficult, conciliation is better than confrontation. He reiterated the government's conviction that taxes are the contribution of the most powerful, of those who have the most and (?that it counts on) [word indistinct] and other social commerce measures as a means of redistributing wealth.

Here in Morelia, Michoacan, this has been Claudio (Marban), Siete Dias.

SENATOR CHARGES CIA WITH BRIBING OFFICIALS

PA271227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0355 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Mar (EFE)--Senator Adolfo de la Huerta Oriol affirmed here today that several Mexican politicians and officials are being bribed by the CIA. The senator told a group of newsmen as he was leaving Congress that the CIA helped draw up plans connected with the agitation affecting the country's universities, just as former Rector Gustavo Baz affirmed recently.

The CIA bribes both officials and politicians, who then make U.S. interests and welfare prevail in Mexico through its principal branch office, the Chase Manhattan Bank, De la Huerta affirmed.

CIA agents, he added, have infiltrated the student body, the bureaucracy and political circles in an attempt to destabilize the country and maintain strict control over professionals, he added.

Finally, the senator indicated that the executive branch should conduct a thorough investigation of illegal CIA activities in the country.

De la Huerta did not provide any further details about the identity of Mexicans allegedly being bribed by the CIA.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PERU--President Jose Lopez-Portillo has appointed Donaciano Gonzalez Gomez as the new ambassador to Peru. He will replace Jose F. Villareal. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0449 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA]

CAMPECHE OIL PRODUCTION--With its recently discovered oil, Campeche Province promises to be the nation's biggest oil producer. Commercial production is slated to begin in April and it is expected that in 2-year's time, more than 1.5 million barrels of crude oil will be obtained per day. Conservative estimates place Campeche's oil production higher than that of Chiapas, Tabasco, which is one of the nation's largest producers with 1 million barrels a day. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA]

U.S. CONGRESSMEN CLARIFY ISSUES WITH ROYO, LEWIS

PA271528 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 26 Mar 79 pp A-1, B-7 PA

[Text] Members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee said yesterday they had "clarified several issues" after meeting with President Aristides Royo and Panama Canal Authority Director Gabriel Lewis.

"I am very pleased that we have arrived at agreement in our understanding of a number of key issues which we feel ought to be resolved before proceeding with our legislation," a U.S. Embassy press bulletin quoted delegation chairman Rep. David Bowen (D-Miss) as saying.

The committee is drafting legislation to implement the new Panama Canal treaties which will turn the Canal Zone over to Panama on Oct. 1.

"We are pleased that President Royo and Ambassador Gabriel Lewis have been willing to sit down with us in a spirit of genuine cooperation and arrived at an understanding which will be of benefit to both our nations," Bowen added.

However, another member of the group, Rep. Robert Bauman, who said he did not participate in the drafting of the bulletin said he would still go ahead with writing safeguards into the implementing legislation to avoid future misunderstanding over the terms of the treaty.

The congressmen, who arrived here Thursday night and held meetings on Friday with Lewis and U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss Jr. and his staff, while Bowen paid a courtesy call on President Royo. [as published]

Bowen's statement said Royo and Lewis "yesterday confirmed that the Republic of Panama will not collect retroactive taxes or other charges or impose sanctions on U.S. business or organizations operating in the Canal Zone for their activities prior to Oct. 1, 1979."

Yesterday, the group of congressmen called on Southern Command officials and visited abandoned Coco Solo U.S. Naval Base to get a first-hand look at the old buildings which Panama officials had suggested could be "facelifted" before they are delivered to Panama.

"Also, canal tolls rates, which are established by the United States, need not be set at levels designed to produce revenues to cover the \$10 million annual contingency payment due to Panama under the treaties," Bowen said.

The bulletin went on to quote Bowen as follows:

"On the issue of refurbishing old or abandoned buildings, such as those at the Coco Solo Naval Base, Panamanian officials made it clear to us that it was not a treaty obligation to upgrade these facilities," Bowen explained.

"On the other hand," he noted, "the active facilities which will be turned over to Panama will be in a fully operational and maintained condition.

"On the subject of moveable property, we are confident that the very few remaining issues can be successfully resolved at a very early date through the ongoing negotiations," he said.

"We were gratified to find the degree of understanding expressed by President Royo and the Panama Canal Authority for the continued vitality and strength of the hundreds of fraternal, charitable, social and religious organizations which are such an important part of the American community in Panama.

"I feel confident now that all the members of this special task force from the House of Representatives which Chairman John Murphy has sent to Panama to resolve these issues can now return to Washington prepared to proceed with the business of drafting the treaty implementing legislation," Bowen concluded.

The congressional delegation also included Bauman, ranking minority member, Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich), Rep. Joe Wyatt (D-Tx.), and Rep. Michael Lowry (D-Wash).

LA REPUBLICA Editorial

PA271953 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Mar 79 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "Explanation"]

[Text] According to the U.S. congressmen who visited our country, "mutual understanding was reached on various key issues related to the canal treaties' implementation legislation." The press reported that during their stay in our country, the members of the congressional committee handling the matter met with President Aristides Royo and the executive director of the Canal Authority Commission, Gabriel Lewis Galindo. Information previously received by the House of Representatives indicated there was some doubt concerning statements attributed to Panamanian Government officials that were interpreted by some congressmen as elements that might disrupt approval of the implementation laws.

It is a known fact that there is a powerful bloc in the U.S. Congress openly opposed to the Torrijos-Carter treaties and engaged in a nationwide campaign in that northern country to mobilize public opinion in an effort to force the Senate to reconsider the treaties. It is also known that the enemies of Panama's aspirations, under claims of defending the vital interests of the United States, are firmly determined to block the legislation indefinitely. This, according to these congressmen, could prevent the treaties from entering into effect on the agreed dates and, particularly, "Panama's entry into the Canal Zone on 1 October."

The Panamanian Government and people have followed a policy of patience, patience in the face of underserved slanderous and provocative comments that are the product of the stubbornness of the treaty opponents, some for political reasons and other for reasons not yet clearly explained. That is why these explanations which, according to the U.S. congressmen, propitiate "mutual understanding," are comprehensible, although hard to accept, as we must continue our supreme effort to gain our ultimate goal.

Conservative Opposition

PA231903 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Mar 79 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "The Threats"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has begun its debates on the laws complementing the Torrijos-Carter treaties. As expected, the group of congressmen describing themselves as ultra-conservatives has unleashed a campaign of accusations--at times insulting--against Panama and its people as a valid argument to justify their opposition to the treaties and further confuse the U.S. public.

Those ultraconservative groups have at their disposal abundant economic resources and the cooperation of a vast sector of the U.S. press, which gives broad coverage to everything they say as well as to all the maneuvers announced not only to prevent the approval of the complementary laws, but also to submit the treaties to the Senate once again in the hope that a new debate on them would surely turn out to be negative for President Carter.

In today's edition, a U.S. magazine with international circulation publishes an article attacking our country. In the article it also accuses President Carter of having hidden the truth from the American people. But what it regards as the most important argument is the disclosure that it will cost the U.S. taxpayer over \$1 BILLION TO GIVE THE U.S. CANAL TO PANAMANIAN....

The truth is that this is a carefully planned campaign responding to the political interests of the Republican Party's conservative aspirants in collusion with several members of the Democratic Party who are militants in the same ideological arena and who apparently control substantial economic interests in the United States.

Our country is once again being subjected to insults we Panamanians do not deserve. These insults have not been provoked, but they do reflect the racist and colonialist mentality of the sector opposed to the current U.S. Government's international policy.

The attitude assumed by those U.S. congressmen and senators who can legislate as they please constitutes an aberration. But they will never be able to stop the march of history, as has been the case for centuries. One thing they can be sure of: With or without complementary laws, the Panamanian people will enter the canal area on 1 October.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT PLATFORM REPORTED

PA261743 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 79 PA

[From the "Radioperiodico Conciencia" with Milciades A. Ortiz]

[Text] I will read the ideological platform of the Socialist Revolutionary Movement [MSR] because I feel that it is of interest to our listeners. It reads as follows:

Down with the high cost of living and the austerity plan. The prices of staples, which constitute the basis of the Panamanian people's daily diet, continue on an upward trend, increasingly affecting the working class and popular sectors. After developing a policy against the high cost of living, employers like the National Council of Private Enterprise, the Panamanian Industrialist Union, the Panama Chamber of Construction and so forth, as well as their military government, are trying to impose a so-called austerity plan to place the full burden of the economic crisis, which the self-same government has created and originated, on the shoulders of the rural and urban workers.

We urge all working class sectors, peasants, public employees, office workers and teachers to struggle for a 50 percent across-the-board pay increase and to help prevent an increase in working hours, remaining at the same time vigilant against any attempt to increase the prices of staples.

However, since we know that this will not emerge from the MSR, we must struggle for the introduction of a flexible wage scale or, in other words, for a clear statement in collective bargaining contracts that every price increase will be followed by an automatic wage increase to keep the purchasing power of the Panamanian people from deteriorating.

All workers must have access to the accounting books of the enterprises that file for bankruptcy or refuse to grant salary increases or improved benefits so that their true financial situation may be determined. Commercial confidentiality must be abolished.

We will struggle for worker control of production. The workers must decide the nature, amount and reason for producing goods so that production may be finally in line with the needs of the population and not with the interests of the owners or the military government.

We will struggle for the right to employment and the abrogation of Law 95. Although Panama's Constitution recognizes the right to employment, we realize that this affirmation is nothing but an act of mockery and one more demagogic attitude to the detriment of the tens of thousands of unemployed Panamanian men and women.

As you know, and this is an aside, there are an estimated 100,000 unemployed people in Panama.

The MSR goes on to say: The so-called emergency plan is nothing but a demagogic action by the government to ease social tensions. Now then, since our right to employment is guaranteed by the Constitution, we must struggle against personnel layoffs and reshuffling to keep the ranks of the unemployed from increasing. So that employment may be given to the jobless, we must struggle for an actual work week of 40 hours with pay for 56 hours as well as for a flexible work schedule or, in other words, for a reduction in working hours without affecting salaries. This will make it possible to provide jobs for the unemployed in factories, workshops and offices.

We must struggle for the workers to have the right to stop working when a job is dangerous or hazardous to their health. The foregoing must be accompanied by a struggle against Law 95, which must be totally repealed; Not even a partial application of its provisions must be allowed.

The MSR advocates the right to housing and adequate transportation. There is a noticeable deterioration in the standard of living in our cities and towns. Poverty has been increasing while high-ranking government officials construct for themselves or purchase plush residences and condominium apartments. The popular sectors find access to the most elementary services such as water, street maintenance and electricity increasingly difficult. There is a plan afoot to charge tenants for water and to increase electricity rates. At the same time, charges for installation of electricity services have been increased throughout the country.

In order to end this situation, we must struggle for municipal budgets to be reoriented in favor of the popular sectors and not of the managerial sector and the government. We must struggle for a true freezing of rents and for rents not to exceed 10 percent of the workers' salaries.

In other words, housing must belong to whoever lives in it. Abusive landlords must be eradicated. We must also struggle for public utility services such as water, lighting and street maintenance to be free of charge in working class districts.

In face of the growing urban transportation problem, we must struggle for a takeover of passenger transportation services by the municipalities to guarantee that they will be really cheap and adequate for all passengers and their families. Labor unions and district organizations must be granted real participation in the planning and organization of urban transportation so that it may really meet the needs of the users.

The MSR advocates struggling for land to belong to whoever tills it. The agrarian reform process has been underway for 15 years but has not achieved a real transformation in the countryside. The peasants continue struggling for land under increasingly more difficult living conditions. A radical agrarian reform is necessary to end this situation, to really achieve the exploitation of latifundia. A real distribution of land and farming implements to the peasants must be achieved. Municipalities must take over the transportation and distribution of farm products.

The MSR advocates struggling against hoarders and middlemen, who increase the prices of farm products. It also advocates worker and peasant control of credit institutions as well as the granting of assistance to the poor peasants so that they may receive real benefits.

It also asks for a true fiscal reform, noting that Panama's present fiscal laws help the rich get richer and make the poor poorer. The people must struggle for true fiscal reform that provides for a graduated tax to place a heavier tax burden on those who are wealthy in order to immediately eliminate state subsidies to private enterprise [sentence as heard]. For example, the famous 5 percent tax must be eliminated.

FRAMPO BEGINS REGISTRATION IN PROVINCES

PA271307 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Mar 79 pp 1, 16 PA

[By Abdiel Abrego Ramos]

[Excerpts] The People's Broad Front Party (FRAMPO) held a news conference at noon yesterday, 21 March, in the party's headquarters where FRAMPO directors received members of the local press.

FRAMPO Secretary General Renato Pereira opened the news conference by indicating that FRAMPO was "the offspring of a project of national democracy" according to General Torrijos' guidelines. He also said that FRAMPO "opposed any type of violence" and that the nation's "progress or collapse" depended on "responsible participation by all political trends in the democratic project."

"We do not believe in a paper democracy," the FRAMPO secretary general said; "We believe in a real and effective democracy." Referring to recent political developments, Pereira said that his party was opposed to the methods employed by "an incorrigible minority in power" that is resorting to "coercion and bureaucratic pressure" to organize a party.

He added that such a way of recruiting, instead of building a party, "shatters the image of the process" and "reaffirms the arguments used by opposition groups." Referring to opposition groups' attitude toward the current political situation, Pereira said that it was "antihistoric."

He affirmed that FRAMPO "is not a branch or part of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD)" and that neither will they form an alliance "during the registration period."

Referring to the party's strategy, Pereira said that the party would begin its registration on Sunday, 25 March, first in Bocas del Toro and Veraguas provinces and in the districts of Capiira and Chame in Panama Province.

Asked about the party's political ideology on democracy, Pereira reiterated his faith in General Torrijos. He also is in favor of the participation of all trends and said that FRAMPO is a party in which all classes are represented. He called it a "good alternative" to the official party and the opposition.

CAR EXPLOSION LINKED WITH MARIHUANA WAR

PA280425 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0342 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Panama's National Guard today attributed the explosion of a bomb inside a taxi, which killed the driver and injured another person, to the war among marihuana distributors.

According to the police, the dead taxi driver, Ernesto Gonzalez Aviles, also known as "Atomic Bomb," and his injured companion, Harmodio Almanza Palmer, 25, had an extensive police record as marihuana distributors and did not have any political background.

According to the few who witnessed the explosion, a third man escaped from the taxi with his shirt on fire.

The National Guard was able to establish that the grenade had been stolen from the U.S. Army's arsenal in the Panama Canal Zone.

The investigation also indicated that the grenade's explosion inside the vehicle has no connection with the bomb hurled last Saturday morning against the National Guard post located under the bridge at the underpass where Bolivar and Alfaro avenues cross. No casualties occurred on that occasion.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SEMINAR ADJOURNS

PA271257 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Mar 79 p 20 PA

[Text] Last weekend Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada attended the adjournment ceremony, in the Hotel Soloy, of the regional preparatory telecommunications seminar CAMR 79. This technical meeting was held in our country 12-23 March 1979.

After 2 long weeks of consultations and discussions, the delegates of some 31 nations drafted a document summarizing the CAMR 79 proposals and the comments of the participants of the Region II (American Continent) seminar in preparation for the world conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, 24 September-30 November 1979.

During his speech, Minister Adolfo Ahumada praised the participants and organizers of this important meeting. The head of the Government and Justice Ministry said, among other things, that the new relationship existing between the United States and Panama as determined in the Torrijos-Carter treaties not only opens a new era between the greatest power in the world and our country but also opens possibilities for Panama to offer the Panama Canal to all countries of the world under equal conditions.

The CAMR 79 conference to be held in Geneva will review provisions regarding international regulation of radio communications that will be in effect until the end of this century. The chairman of the preparatory seminar was Ismael Garcia of Panama.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ALLEGED CIA AGENT IN 'CHECKMATE'

PA271407 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has said that he still does not have any reports on Franklin Montenegro. Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaraguan priest and militant of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, had stated that Montenegro is a CIA agent in charge of coordinating Operation Checkmate. I do not even know him, said the minister. He added that he had asked immigration authorities to investigate Montenegro to determine if he is in the country, although he feels that it is impossible.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE, SUBVERSION

PA271224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Mar (AFP)--President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia said today that he does not think there are any subversive groups in Guatemala. The President's statements were published this afternoon in the newspaper EL IMPARCIAL. I pay no attention to the rebel armed forces (FAR) because I do not believe they exist, President Lucas said flatly. A bulletin allegedly released by Marxist FAR guerrillas, which were very active 15 years ago, has circulated in the capital asking the government to turn over the assassins of socialist leader Manuel Colom Argueta, who was shot to death in a street last Thursday. Regarding that assassination, Lucas said that Colom Argueta was a victim of the violence affecting not only Guatemala but the entire world. Violence has no antidote in Guatemala; there is no way to combat it, the president told EL IMPARCIAL.

Concluding, the president said he is the one most interested in solving the assassination of Colom Argueta, who was a friend of his.

LUCAS SAYS CLANDESTINE GROUPS 'COMMITTING DARK CRIMES'

PA271436 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Regarding communiques released by clandestine organizations, the president of the republic said that those groups are not taken into consideration. I do not believe in them, he said, because they are acting as outlaws, committing dark crimes. He added that they are being fought in order to bring real social peace to the country.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY CLOSES RADIO CORPORACION

PA271633 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1611 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua--The famous and repudiated Black Code implemented by the Nicaraguan Government has been invoked once again. Today, the government closed Radio Corporacion for 3 months. A 2,000-cordoba fine and other sanctions were imposed on Radio Corporacion's owners, leaving 70 persons jobless. The management is trying to appeal the sanctions imposed under the so-called Black Code. Radio Corporacion was closed by the Somoza government because it felt offended by several interviews with mothers of victims of the September incidents aired over the station.

POLISH PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ VISIT CONTINUES

Opening of Talks

FL271109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Official talks between the high-level delegations of Cuba and Poland opened yesterday at the main offices of the Council of State. The talks were chaired by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. The talks developed in an atmosphere of fraternity, camaraderie and mutual understanding.

Report on Talks

LD271932 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Havana, 27 March, PAP--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, Piotr Jaroszewicz is continuing his visit to Cuba. Premiers Piotr Jaroszewicz and Fidel Castro have conducted plenary talks. PAP reporters filed this report:

"Characterizing the course and atmosphere of talks between the premiers of Poland and Cuba, the Polish Government spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek described them as very cordial and friendly, and revealing unanimous approach to the discussed problems as well as mutual sympathy.

"The two statesmen exchanged views on international issues of interest to Poland and Cuba, discussed the present state of bilateral cooperation and prospects for its development in the near and more distant future especially in the area of science, technology and culture.

"A lot of attention was devoted to questions of detente, relations East-West, implementation of the CSCE Final Act, disarmament and situation in Europe.

"Premiers of Poland and Cuba stressed that both countries were determined to comprehensively tighten the fraternal bonds between them, consolidate the cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community. Both countries will be also actively opposing any attempts to undermine that unity.

"Poland and Cuba firmly condemn Chinese aggression on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Expansionist and adventurist policy of China, it was stated, seriously threatens peace in Asia and worldwide.

"The sides stressed the significance of the struggle for peace and detente and the necessity to halt the arms race. Poland and Cuba resolutely come out in favour of undertaking concrete disarmament steps, in favour of complementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, in favour of cooperation beneficial for all sides.

"Both premiers stressed the solidarity of their countries with the struggle of nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for national independence and social progress. Poland highly values the outstanding role that the Republic of Cuba is playing in the movement of nonaligned countries.

"Piotr Jaroszewicz and Fidel Castro expressed their satisfaction at the present state and internal dynamics of bilateral relations stating that these were relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation. Their development well serves both countries and nations, the augmenting of strength of the socialist community, consolidation of international peace and security.

"Over the last few years bilateral cooperation has been carried on at many planes. It is systematically expanded and ever more fully reflects the atmosphere of fraternal political relations. Of essential significance here was the establishment of the 1970s of direct contacts at the top level, especially the meetings between the leaders of both countries, Edward Gierek and Fidel Castro Ruz. In effect of these meetings mutual cooperation has entered a new, higher phase.

"Both sides appraised very highly the activity of Polish-Cuban commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Chances for further intensification of cooperation and consequently trade turnover are realistic as evidenced by possibility of launching a number of economic projects in which both sides are vitally interested.

"This concerns in particular such domains as agricultural produce processing, raw materials, timber and paper industry, shipbuilding and metallurgy. The time has also come that Poland and Cuba undertake joint cooperation on third markets.

"Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that the party and state authorities of Poland were determined to further considerably develop trade and economic and scientific-technical collaboration with Cuba on the basis of the expanded production and technological potential of Polish industry and development of Polish science.

Official Reception

FL271736 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpt] Yesterday's activities of the high-level Polish delegation that is visiting our country included attendance at an official reception given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, in honor of Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz. The member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and Fidel greeted the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba at the entrance to the Cuban Protocol Hall where the official reception was held.

Members of the Councils of State and Ministers, the governmental delegation of the Polish People's Republic, chiefs of state agencies and of political and mass organizations and other officials attended the reception.

Visit to Citrus Project

FL272047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has visited the area where a citrus processing plant will be built in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province, with the assistance of that fraternal country.

Jaroszewicz and the high-level delegation he heads arrived accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State.

They were received at Matanzas Municipality by Julian Rizo, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Matanzas, and Felix Duque, founder of the Victoria de Giron citrus enterprise.

At the temporary installations of the complex, architect Estrella Diaz explained to the visitors details of the Cuban project. She explained to Jaroszewicz and Juan Almeida that the industrial complex is expected to process 120,000 tons of citrus annually, including oranges, grapefruits and lemons. It will produce annually 16,800 tons of regular juice, 3,600 tons of concentrated juice, 217 tons of essential oils, 10,400 tons of food by-products for livestock and 800 tons of lemon peels for the manufacture of pectins by other industries.

The modern plant will be built at the entrance to Jaguey Grande, alongside the national expressway. It is expected to begin production in 1982.

Jaroszewicz and Almeida then toured the fields of the Victoria de Giron enterprise and inspected some orange trees.

FURTHER ON EXCHANGE OF AWARDS BY CASTRO, JAROSZEWICZ

Blas Roca Presentation Speech

FL270247 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0027 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Blas Roca Calderio at Cubanacan Protocol Hall in Havana City, at which Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the People's Republic of Poland Council of Ministers, was presented the Jose Marti Order; in Spanish with consecutive Polish translation--live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and first secretary of the PCC Central Committee; Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo, and comrades of the official delegation accompanying him; comrades all:

It is truly pleasurable to have the opportunity to distinguish a comrade of such meritorious behavior with an esteemed symbol of recognition, and more so when this comrade represents a country which is joined to us by close fraternal ties, ties of fruitful cooperation, ties of political and ideological concurrences and ties of socialist internationalism. We feel this satisfaction today at this ceremony at which we carry out the decision of the Council of State which confers on Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the People's Republic of Poland Council of Ministers and member of the [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo, the Jose Marti National Order, which is conferred on chiefs of state and government who are prominent in their solidarity with the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and antineocolonialist struggles and for their friendship toward the Cuban socialist revolution.

Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz has written a beautiful history of struggle, of dedication to the cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism, to the cause of the people's Poland and to the cause of anti-imperialism and solidarity among peoples.

During the Second World War, when Poland was occupied by the Nazis, Jaroszewicz, who up to that time was a teacher dedicated to teaching children and young people, became a soldier, took up weapons and voluntarily joined the Polish Army formed in USSR territory.

He fought in its ranks against Hitler's troops until their definitive defeat in Berlin, and in the battles he rose militarily from the lowest officer rank to colonel and deputy commander of the army.

When peace was won and the people's Poland was established and with the start of reconstruction and development tasks for a new life, for new social relations and for building a new society, Jaroszewicz showed his talents and his willingness in the various charges which were assigned to him, and to which he has applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

In 1948 he was elected a member of the PZPR Central Committee, and since 1947 in successive periods he has been elected a member of the Diet, which is the organ corresponding to our People's Government National Assembly. Today he is a member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The numerous decorations, both Polish and those which have been presented to him from other countries, constitute a direct expression of the general recognition which his important work has merited. Comrade Jaroszewicz is a friend of the Cuban socialist revolution, reflecting the profoundly friendly relations between Cuba and Poland which develop on the basis of a common ideology, similar appreciations of the international situation, identical objectives in defending peace, detente and disarmament and in support of sovereignty and independence for the peoples who are victims of imperialist oppression and aggression. And with similar vigor Poland and Cuba have condemned the cowardly, criminal and perfidious aggression against Vietnam which was organized by the Beijing clique, who are allied to the North American imperialists.

Poland and Cuba belong to CEMA, an international organization of cooperation based on the new principles of true equality which try to balance the benefits for all participants in all activities. In both bilateral relations and those developed in CEMA, Poland and Cuba intensify their economic, technical and cultural cooperation, which is more and more extensive and progresses with better and more fruitful results.

The direct contacts between our leaders clearly strengthen these relations. The visit by the admired and dear Comrade Edward Gierek, secretary of the PZPR, to Cuba in 1975, and the visit by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, to Poland in 1972 have had great influence in deepening Cuban-Polish friendship and in developing relations between our countries.

This friendship is made stronger day by day. Every meeting, every cooperation agreement, every exchange and every task accomplished strengthens the ties which unite the heroic history of militant Poland--which yesterday was razed by an inhuman enemy and today is reconstructed and is advancing toward the future by the indomitable efforts of its people--with the history of our revolution, sustained by the enthusiastic Cuban revolutionaries who, with the experience of 20 years, live as if it were the first day of victory.

Comrade Jaroszewicz is a bearer of this friendship and these relations. In a way which no type of protocol can set up or foresee, the exceptional cloudiness which we had all day yesterday in Havana dissipated instantly when our esteemed visitor arrived. The silent clouds, like gigantic curtains, parted so that our always brilliant sun cast down its light on the happiness, enthusiasm and fraternal embraces at the airport. Nature saluted your arrival, comrade Jaroszewicz.

And now, Comrade Jaroszewicz, our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel Castro, in the name of our government and our people, will present you the Jose Marti National Order.
[applause]

Jaroszewicz Acceptance Speech

FL271233 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0027 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Speech by Poland's Council of Ministers Chairman Piotr Jaroszewicz at the 26 March Havana City decoration ceremony, expressing gratitude for being awarded the Marti Order; in Polish with consecutive Spanish translation--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear Comrade Blas Roca, dear Cuban comrades: I wish to express to you my heartfelt gratitude for this high Cuban decoration. In receiving this decoration today from your hands, I do so with respect and joy. For me this constitutes something of great pride, because it bears the name of an outstanding son of the Cuban people, a thinker, a poet and a writer, the name of a revolutionary and the greatest Latin American politician of his time. Jose Marti devoted his great talent, his energy and his hard work to the cause of founding the party and to the war for the independence of his fatherland, the fatherland he loved so very much.

The 20th anniversary of the arrival in Havana of the heroic troops of the victorious rebel army under the command of Comrade Fidel Castro, its commander in chief, was commemorated this year. This arrival was an historic event in the history of Cuba, an event of great international significance and importance. The statements by the intellectual planner of the Moncada action that the world belongs to the working masses, that without their participation it is impossible to achieve the triumph of any revolution, have been ratified.

The revolution you have carried out has followed Marti's ideas to the very end and transformed Jose Marti's writings into a creative development, which is the most beautiful realization of his testament, as well as of all combatants and fighters for the freedom and independence of your country, that is the building of socialist Cuba.

We Polish, who have endured a destiny similar to yours and who are united to you by many traditions of friendship and mutual affection between our peoples, have many reasons to be still happier today for the successes and gains made by socialist Cuba. Cuba, a country which until recently was oppressed and exploited, today builds with great energy and possibilities, and at the same time extends its sincere and proletarian hand to the countries and peoples struggling for their independence, struggling against poverty and backwardness. That is worthy of admiration.

More and more difficult and ambitious tasks emerge every day. We are convinced that your tasks, your plans will become realities. The Republic of Cuba today has many friends. It is a member of the socialist community. It is a country which enjoys great international prestige and respect. It is the source of inspiration for its people's efforts, for the Cuban Communist Party's programs and organizing talent.

Poland and Cuba belong to the world of the socialist system, whose main bulwark and strength is the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the proletarian revolutions, the country which conducts a consistent realization of the Leninist ideas, the ideas of peace, progress and socialism. Together with the Soviet Union our countries are fully committed to the cause and effort to save mankind and the world from another world war, for a lasting peace and security of the peoples. This is not an easy task, but we are not accustomed to nor do we look for easy tasks.

The strong socialist community, which is developing more and more and is increasingly more dynamic, is the principal factor guaranteeing world peace and development.

With all our vigor we are going to strengthen unity, cohesion, cooperation and collaboration with all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, we feel great satisfaction for receiving today this high Cuban decoration from your hands, the hands of the leader of the Cuban Revolution who gave all his talent and energy for its triumph, a revolution which succeeded due to the creative manner in which it was conducted in the struggles for Marxist-Leninist ideology and for which you selected its natural allies, allies inside and outside the country in the great family of the socialist community.

The gains, wishes and aspirations of the Cuban people are embodied in your name. Socialist Poland will do everything possible to contribute to the realization of the tasks you face today. Collaborating and cooperating, we will increase the possibilities of our economies. We will increase the forces of the socialist community. We will contribute to the consolidation of what is so valuable to us--peace, progress and socialism.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in recognition of your efforts for the development of friendly and fraternal relations and fraternal cooperation between the People's Republic of Poland and the Republic of Cuba, the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland has decided to confer on you the Grand Sash of the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland. It is my great honor to present to you this decoration on behalf of the highest authorities of the People's Republic of Poland. [applause]

Fidel Castro Acceptance Remarks

FL271333 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0027 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the 26 March Havana City decoration ceremony, expressing gratitude for being awarded the Polish Grand Sash of the Order of Merit; in Spanish with consecutive Polish translation--live]

[Text] Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, comrades of the delegation of the sister Republic of Poland, Cuban comrades: I must make a brief speech. When the visit of Comrade Jaroszewicz to Cuba was confirmed, we made the decision to award him the Jose Marti Order in recognition of his great merits, both revolutionary and patriotic. When Poland's delegation arrived, we were given the pleasant surprise that Poland's Council of State had decided to confer on me this order. My comrades well know with how much humility I accept such honors. I do not accept it in recognition of personal merits, but as a recognition of Poland's party and people of our party's and people's great merits in the development of the Cuban Revolution, and as an expression of the friendly feelings of beloved Comrades Gierek, Jablonski and Jaroszewicz toward our party and our people. We especially appreciate this honor because it comes from such a truly heroic people as Poland's, an extraordinarily courageous people and an extraordinarily revolutionary people.

We value this honor to the same high degree that we have an extraordinary affection for Poland's party and people. We cannot forget Poland's contributions to the struggle against Fascism, sacrificing the lives of millions of its sons. We can never forget the extraordinary role played by Poland in the midst of the community of socialist countries. We can never forget that Poland's courageous combatants fought and died for freedom in many corners of the earth. We cannot forget that sons of Poland's people fought together with us in the battles for independence.

This mutual homage is taking place at a time when our dear friend Piotr Jaroszewicz and Poland's delegation are visiting us.

He is the third high Polish personality to visit us. This visit is taking place at a time when Cuban-Polish relations are firmer, stronger and flourishing more and more.

Possibly, Comrade Jaroszewicz does not like extremely dramatic speeches and does not like solemnity very much. This act has been highly solemn but, above the solemnity, we have had the sincerity, affection and fraternity that exists among us. Poland and Cuba will march together on the path of socialism, on the path of internationalism and on the path of the most fraternal and close solidarity. Thank you very much, Comrade Jaroszewicz. Thank you very much, Polish comrades.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PANAMA

FL272249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 27 Mar 79 FL

[Text] At the Agriculture Ministry's visitors' house this afternoon in Havana City a scientific and technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Cuban Agriculture Ministry and the Panamanian Agricultural Development Ministry. Signing for the Cuban side was Rafael Francia Mestre, minister of agriculture, and signing for the Panamanian side was Alfredo Oranges Bustos, minister of agricultural development of Panama.

The convention establishes the general phases for scientific and technical cooperation in the area of agriculture and the sugarcane industry of the two countries. Attending the ceremony were Miguel Picard, Panamanian ambassador to Cuba; Francisco Rodriguez, director of the Victoria National Sugar Corporation of Panama; Orlando Gutierrez, Cuban vice minister of agriculture; and Pedro Gomez, official from the America Department of the PCC Central Committee.

VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

FL231332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1318 GMT 23 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Monsignor Mario Tagliaferri, representative of Pope John Paul II in Peru, has asserted in Lima that the government and the church maintain excellent relations in Cuba. On arrival in the Peruvian capital after attending an ecclesiastical meeting in the Cuban city of Matanzas, Tagliaferri said that freedom of religion is guaranteed in the new socialist constitution of Cuba.

GARCIA FRIAS PRESIDES OVER CONSERVATION MEETING

FL280047 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The second annual meeting of the Scientific Council for Fauna and Flora Conservation has met under the chairmanship of Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo. A convention on information dissemination between this scientific organization and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television--ICRT--was signed at the meeting calling for the production of a series of color documentaries for the purpose of explaining the state's policy on flora and fauna conservation. The convention was signed by Nivaldo Herrera, president of the ICRT, and Dr Abelardo Moreno, president of the scientific council.

GRENADA

BISHOP WANTS MEANINGFUL ROLE IN STRENGTHENING CARICOM

FI271600 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 21 Mar 79 p 10 FL

[By Courtney Gibson]

[Text] Grenada's revolutionary Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said his New Jewel Movement would like to see CARICOM strengthened and is prepared to play a meaningful role in the movement.

"We certainly would like to see CARICOM continue; to see CARICOM strengthened. We would like to work in it. We would like to see it become more meaningful to the people of the region," he told a group of Guyanese journalists who spent last Sunday and Monday in Grenada assessing the situation there.

He said it was difficult at this point in time to outline exactly what will be the foreign policy of the provisional government since whatever policy is decided on must be based on consensus of the members of the provisional revolutionary government and the Grenadian people in general.

But he added: "We would like to continue relations with most if not all the countries with whom we now have relations and to maintain the closest and strongest ties with our CARICOM neighbours. Indeed, we would certainly like them to respect our sovereignty and right to determine our own domestic affairs just like we intend to respect their sovereignty and leave them to decide on their own domestic affairs."

Referring to the reaction of national governments to the question of recognition for his PRG which was set up in the wake of the violent overthrow of the Sir Eric Gairy regime two Tuesdays ago, he said so far as the revolutionary government was concerned, it has already been granted de facto recognition by all the governments in the world.

"All governments in the world have already recognised our government de facto--factually. All that remains, therefore, is the legal question--a legal recognition," he explained.

And, dealing with the country's constitutional position, he said while the PRG has already invited a team of Caribbean lawyers to assist it in sorting out its legal, political and constitutional problems, and it was currently studying a number of working papers on the matter, in the foreseeable future the queen will continue to be the head of the state and the governor general her representative.

"We will be retaining the queen as head of Grenada because at this time we believe it is the most advisable thing to do. We do not believe it advisable to move too dramatically and too radically away from the traditions that we have followed over the last few years," he explained.

AMAZONIAN COOPERATION TREATY RATIFIED

FL261530 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 13 Mar 79 p 3 FL

[Excerpt] Guyana has become the third country to ratify the treaty for Amazonian co-operation signed by a number of Latin American states, in July last year. According to a statement from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the countries which have already ratified the treaty are Brazil and Ecuador.

The Foreign Ministry has also explained that Energy and Natural Resources Minister Cde Hubert Jack, who is heading the special mission representing Guyana at the inauguration of President-elect Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo on March 15, will deposit the instruments of ratification with the Government of Brazil at a ceremony to be held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brasilia on March 14.

The treaty was signed by Foreign Affairs Minister Cde Rashleigh Jackson on behalf of Guyana on July 3, last year. Also signing on that occasion were the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela.

The treaty, the Foreign Affairs Ministry explained, "seeks to advance co-operation in air, river and road transportation, telecommunication, environmental protection, health and border trade."

ESTIMATE OF 1979 IMPORTS ANNOUNCED

FL261505 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 14 Mar 79 p 24 FL

[Text] Rising fuel prices and the world shortage of the commodity has pushed Guyana's fuel bill to at least \$200 million this year, according to estimates in the merchandise import budget included for the first time this year in the estimates of current and capital expenditure of the 1979 budget. Although the figure is still subject to review because Guyana, like other non-oil-producing countries will be affected by the vagaries of the world fuel situation, it is an all-time record compared with other years.

The \$200 million budget represents an increase of \$34 million over last year when the figure was \$166 million. In 1976 the fuel bill was \$137.5 and in 1977 it was \$160 million. It is also a substantial part of the \$484.1 million allocated for intermediate goods which include food for industry (\$58.8M); chemicals (\$46.5M); textiles for industry (\$38.5M); spare parts for motor vehicles, agricultural machinery and other spares (\$50M) and other intermediate goods (\$90.3M).

Capital goods will take up the next largest allocation in the merchandise import budget with building materials taking \$48 million; agricultural machinery \$12 million; industrial machinery \$25 million; machinery for transport equipment \$41 million; mining machinery \$16 million and other capital goods \$50 million. Miscellaneous imports should cost \$8 million.

According to the estimates to be debated from tomorrow in Parliament, the importation of consumer goods will cost about \$131.9 million. The nation will spend \$4 million on cheese; \$26 million on milk and milk products; \$3 million on beverages and tobacco; \$24.9 million on other food; \$14 million on drugs and pharmaceuticals and \$60 million on other consumer goods.

On the other hand, exports are expected to be the highest at an estimated \$888 million for goods and services, Minister Desmond Hoyte said in his budget speech Monday.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FUNDS TO POLITICAL PARTIES

PA280348 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Some 13 million sucres, assigned by the government as a subsidy for the Ecuadorean political parties, were distributed by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Sixty percent of the total amount was distributed in equal parts among the 12 legally recognized parties. The remaining 40 percent, amounting to some 5 million sucres, was distributed among the 11 organizations which participated in the [word indistinct] elections held last June. The tribunal distributed this last 40 percent based on the number of votes obtained during the elections.

The majority resolution was based on specific legal aspects, justice and equity, Tribunal President Gustavo Chavez Estrella explained. He said that an undesirable situation which called for the distribution of the 40 percent among four parties had been rejected. Gustavo Chavez said that the tribunal had the responsibility of granting the necessary means for the operation of the party organizations.

We hereby present the amounts received by the various parties:

Progressive Conservative Party	1,327,635.53 sucres
Liberal Party	1,685,127.39 sucres
Concentration of Popular Forces	1,840,273.91 sucres
Democratic Left	1,269,004.56 sucres
National Velasquista Alliance	988,509.23 sucres
Popular Democratic Coalition	953,168.21 sucres
Ecuadorean Socialist Party	891,249.84 sucres
Social Christian Party	858,102.43 sucres
Democratic Institutional Coalition	842,746.21 sucres
Revolutionary Ecuadorean Political Action Party	824,832.67 sucres
Ecuadorean Nationalist Revolutionary Party	821,859.32 sucres
Popular Democratic Movement	647,500.00 sucres

PERU

LAWYER CHARGES PERUVIANS IMPRISONED, TORTURED IN ECUADOR

PA261535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 25 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 25 Mar (AFP)--Peruvian lawyer Moises Navarro charged here today that two Peruvian citizens have been cruelly imprisoned and tortured in Ecuador on charges of alleged espionage. According to the allegation filed by the lawyer at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, Oscar Carmelo Mendoza Rivera and Anton Richard Leon Crispin have been held at the Portoviejo jail, Manabi, since 17 December. The relatives of the Peruvians imprisoned in Ecuador are working in Lima to obtain their release, since they have reports that the two men have been tortured and mistreated. Navarro told local newspapers that efforts at the diplomatic level have been useless since he filed his allegation with the Ecuadorean Embassy in Lima. Because of this, he will resort to organizations in defense of human rights in Peru and the continent.